

Colonist ETRA.

ARRIVE THE OREGON!

Invasions—Chambersburg and destroyed—3,000 Prisoners—Intense Excitement surprised by Grant on the James—Fighting Petersburg—Fort Blair

The special at Frederick, the 31st says: Nantz have crossed the Potomac. Elements of cavalry, with five pieces of penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Cig. Our cavalry, under Col. Lott, possession of South Mountain, andeshoro. They say the enemy have the Potomac; that there is no force now in Maryland.

Reports from Gettysburg and Gettysburg represent panic exists there, and throughout the country, the people believing that we are approaching in force. The Washington special says that strong feeling made by Republican officials, the administration to give McCandall the defenses of Washington.

Henry had is here to urge the matter on this.

New York 31. The Herald's correspondent Bottom Bridge, dated the 28th, has in:

Prisoners that when it was discovered the corps were on the north of James, the enemy immediately commenced reinforcements from Petersburg to the

Lee was taken by surprise, and obliged to retreat to these points. All the between James river and White Oak were strongly defended.

The defeat of the rebel forces when they crossed Pennsylvania line is thus described by Grant:

One of the through Mercersburg, another through Hagerstown, and another by a way castle. Averill is reported to have their centre and compelled to fall back in disorder.

This is confirmation. The rock on the Chambersburg road is held to this point. A large number of negroes are accompanying the rebels are reported to have burnt house, town hall, and other buildings.

There was an advance Chambersburg took place today. Various estimates as to the number of the force, the lowest putting them at 10,000; other reports place their strength at 15,000.

Washington 30.—No uneasiness is felt by Grant in relation to the affairs of Pennsylvania.

Preparations being made to get troops are withdrawn with the militia of 18,000, fully sufficient to give the rebels a setback.

Last evening's brigade of cavalry were Hancock from an important position on the road.

At ten o'clock the rebels were reinforced by three brigades of infantry, several assaults. Merritt all back his reserves were posted.

Both then a destructive volley, and charged the causing them to break, and fall in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded hands. At the same time, Gregson became engaged at another place superior forces. The

fighting was very severe. Davie's brigades were compelled to yield their ground, but soon rallied, checked, and finally drove the rebels back.

Gen. Kautz took possession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rebels to protect one of the Richmond roads.

During the engagement the gunboat Menadota did good service.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 11 o'clock, p. m.—Dispatches from Harrisburg, announce the information that Averill had driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and was following them westward to London, Franklin county. The greater part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3,000 people were prisoners. Breckinridge was making a raid toward Wheeling, with the intention of returning by the way of Kanawha Valley. It seems by the statement of prisoners that it is the intention of Longstreet to threaten Washington, while Breckinridge makes a raid in the mountains, and Early makes the Shenandoah Valley.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—There is but little doubt that the rebel raid is in force. The rebels are now operating on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—A large rebel force entered Chambersburg this morning.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, July 30.—The great event, long expected, namely, the explosion of the rebel fort immediately in front of the 9th army corps, came off at half-past 4 this morning.

LATEST—July 30, p. m.—Reports just in say that we have possession of the entire first line of the rebel works, with a large number of prisoners. Our loss in the charge was severe, as the men had to cross an open field to reach the rebel position. The troops engaged were the 9th corps, supported by the 18th—the 2d and 9th being in reserve.

The firing is still going on with great fury, and Grant, Meade, and all the corps generals are at the front watching its progress.

HARRISBURG, July 31. No intelligence has been received at Harrisburg concerning the effect of Averill's pursuit. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland severely.

A train of commissary stores left here today to relieve the present wants of the people at Chambersburg, who now crowd the surrounding fields and woods.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—On Friday afternoon Grant ordered the wagon train of the 6th corps to be drawn over James river at James Ford. This is the place where the 2d corps crossed two days previous to Deep Bottom, where they had a battle with the enemy.

The movement of the 2nd corps led a considerable force to be sent by Lee, and the demonstration with empty wagons caused him to send another large force to intercept the attack from the north side of the James.

His front having produced the desired effect, Hancock marched back in the darkness on Friday night to the rear of the army in front of Petersburg, where he was posted as a reserve in front of Burnside's corps, which exploded on Saturday morning, the key to the rebel line.

Sheridan, with a large force of cavalry, was operating yesterday around the rebel right, and important results are anticipated from his movement.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 31.—On Saturday morning 500 rebels, under McCausland, entered Chambersburg and demanded a half million of dollars from the citizens. If not complied with they threatened to burn the town. The requisition was in writing, and signed by Gen. Early. It is now an established fact that the demand was a pretext to cover the purpose of the marauders which was fixed before reaching the town to burn it without giving any time to remove private property. Scarcely time enough was given for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the town in nearly fifty places. Two-thirds of the city is consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels. A large portion of the citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. The loss is nearly a million dollars.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC July 31.—At half-past five this morning, a charge was made upon the rebel line, which was carried in a most brilliant style.

About one hundred prisoners have been brought to Burnside's headquarters.

The cannonading is still very heavy, the rebels holding the position obstinately.

Our infantry have received orders to advance immediately.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—A letter from Fortress Monroe says: Later advice from the front show that we are unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and the works taken by our troops were recaptured by the enemy. We took 500 prisoners in the assault. The loss on both sides was from 4,000 to 5,000.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Another battle occurred at Atlanta on the 28th. Our loss was less than six hundred, while the rebels' was estimated by General Howard to be 5,000. We buried 642 dead rebels; a number of others were left unburied. During the night our forces were covered, while the enemy were exposed. The rebel Generals Lower, Stewart and Long were severely wounded. Everything is progressing favorably, the army being in good condition and spirits.

New York, July 31.—The Herald's Nashville special of the 29th says: Sherman's army was again in motion yesterday to accomplish important operations looking to the investment of Atlanta. The enemy tried to thwart the movement but were repulsed by the 15th corps. Gen. Bragg came to Atlanta, to attend a council of war urging the holding of the place at all hazards. Johnson replied that to do so would sacrifice the whole army, and he resigned. The command was tendered to Hardee who refused it. Hardee took command on condition that he would hold the city to the last.

The Tribune's special says that Grant's new flank movement has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. By it his right is thrown on the north side of James river, within ten miles of Richmond enabling him to throw his whole force upon either side of the river, within a very short time, compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Petersburg. We have an interior line which compels them to risk an engagement, and the advantage is on our side.

New York, Aug. 1.—The morning papers have nothing later from Petersburg than contained in our dispatches yesterday.

We have but few details of which the following are a summary:

The Times special dispatch dated before Petersburg, the 30th, says the explosion of the mine was the signal for the discharge of every gun we had in position from the Appomattox to the extreme left. The effect was magnificent, 95 pieces of ordnance were fired simultaneously, and it seemed as if they all had been discharged by a pull on one lanyard.

The firing thus opened was kept up in the same manner with scarcely a perceptible lull for at least an hour and a half, when it slackened somewhat. The result of the explosion of the mine was the almost total annihilation of one rebel regiment and buried three guns. The 9th corps pushing the advantage thus gained by the suddenness of the assault advanced, taking possession of the works through the gap made by the explosion, driving the enemy to their second line of works which crown the hill tops eastward of the town. The mine was 400 feet long.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The money market is easy for prime commercial paper. Currency bills 140; gold 1 cents premium; legal tenders 40 cents.

Nine persons, charged with being Confederate Washoe highwaymen, were arrested at San Jose last night. Serious trouble being apprehended, three military companies were on duty all night. No demonstrations were made.

Arrived—British war steamer Devastation, 8 guns, from Panama.

EUROPEAN.

CAPE RAE, July 30.—Bremen dates via Southampton are to the 20th. An agreement has been made to suspend hostilities in Denmark until July 21st. The Monitor says that negotiations for peace between Denmark Austria and Prussia will take place at Vienna. The Constitutionnel says that the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation will disturb the balance of power in Europe.

